

Exercice 1:

1) $z_0 = 2 \quad \cdot \quad \frac{1+i}{2} z_m = z_{m+1}$

$- z_1 = \frac{1+i}{2} z_0 = \frac{1+i}{2} \times 2 = 1+i$ ✓

0,5
1,7
 $- z_2 = \frac{1+i}{2} z_1 = \frac{1+i}{2} \times (1+i) = \frac{1+2i+i^2}{2} = \frac{2i}{2} = i$ ✓

$- z_3 = \frac{1+i}{2} z_2 = \frac{1+i}{2} \times i = \frac{i+i^2}{2} = \frac{-1+i}{2}$ ✓

$- z_4 = \frac{1+i}{2} z_3 = \frac{1+i}{2} \times \frac{-1+i}{2} = \frac{-1+i-i+i^2}{4} = \frac{-2}{4} = \frac{-1}{2}$ donc z_4 est un réel. ✓

Qu'est-ce
devenu ?

2) $z_{m+1} = \frac{1+i}{2} z_m$

$|z_{m+1}| = \left| \frac{1+i}{2} z_m \right|$

$|z_{m+1}| = \left| \frac{1+i}{2} \right| |z_m|$ or $u_m = |z_m|$ donc $u_{m+1} = |z_{m+1}|$

$u_{m+1} = \left| \frac{1+i}{2} \right| u_m$ de la forme $u_{m+1} = q u_m$ avec $q = \left| \frac{1+i}{2} \right|$

Donc (u_m) est géométrique de raison $\left| \frac{1+i}{2} \right|$.

Comme (u_m) est géométrique on a $u_m = u_0 \times q^m$

$u_m = 2 \times \left(\left| \frac{1+i}{2} \right| \right)^m$

Q $\left| \frac{1+i}{2} \right| = \frac{|1+i|}{|2|} = \frac{\sqrt{1^2+1^2}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{2}{2\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

D'où $u_m = 2 \times \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right)^m$ ✓

$$3) OA_m \leq 0,1$$

$$|z_m| \leq 0,1$$

$$v_m \leq 0,1$$

$$2\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^m \leq 0,1$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^m \leq 0,05$$

tout est positif:

$$Pm\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^m \leq Pm 0,05$$

$$m Pm\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) \leq Pm 0,05$$

$$m \geq \frac{Pm 0,05}{Pm\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)} \text{ car } Pm\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 = 0,35 < 0$$

$$m \geq 8,64$$

$$m \geq 9$$

$$\text{donc } m_0 = 9$$

A partir de $m_0 = 9$, tous les points A_m appartiennent au disque de centre O et de rayon $0,1$.

$$\begin{aligned} 4) \text{ a) } \frac{z_{m+1} - z_m}{z_{m+1}} &= \frac{\frac{1+i}{2} z_m - z_m}{\frac{1+i}{2} z_m} = \frac{1+i-2}{2} z_m = \frac{-1+i}{2} z_m \times \frac{2}{(1+i)z_m} \\ &= \frac{-1+i}{1+i} \cdot \frac{(1+i)(1-i)}{(1+i)(1-i)} = \frac{-1+i+i-i^2}{1^2+1^2} \\ &= \frac{2i}{2} = i \end{aligned}$$

$$\arg\left(\frac{z_{m+1} - z_m}{z_{m+1}}\right) = \arg(i) = 90^\circ$$

$$\text{On } \arg\left(\frac{z_{m+1} - z_m}{z_{m+1}}\right) = (\overrightarrow{OA_{m+1}}; \overrightarrow{A_m A_{m+1}})$$

Géométriquement c'est l'angle $\widehat{OA_{m+1}A_m}$. Donc $\widehat{OA_{m+1}A_m} = 90^\circ$.

Donc le triangle $OA_m A_{m+1}$ est un triangle rectangle en A_{m+1} .

$$\text{Or } \left| \frac{z_{m+1} - z_m}{z_{m+1}} \right| = |i|$$

$$\frac{|z_{m+1} - z_m|}{|z_{m+1}|} = 1$$

$$\frac{A_m A_{m+1}}{OA_{m+1}} = 1$$

$$A_m A_{m+1} = OA_{m+1}$$

Donc $OA_m A_{m+1}$ est un triangle rectangle en A_{m+1} .

$$b) P_m = A_0 A_1 + A_1 A_2 + \dots + A_{m-1} A_m$$

$$= |z_1 - z_0| + |z_2 - z_1| + \dots + |z_m - z_{m-1}|$$

$$= \left| \left(\frac{1+i}{2} \right) z_0 - z_0 \right| + \left| \left(\frac{1+i}{2} \right) z_1 - z_1 \right| + \dots + \left| \left(\frac{1+i}{2} \right) z_{m-1} - z_{m-1} \right|$$

$$= \left| z_0 \left(\frac{1+i}{2} - 1 \right) \right| + \left| z_1 \left(\frac{1+i}{2} - 1 \right) \right| + \dots + \left| z_{m-1} \left(\frac{1+i}{2} - 1 \right) \right|$$

$$= \left| z_0 \left(\frac{-1+i}{2} \right) \right| + \left| z_1 \left(\frac{-1+i}{2} \right) \right| + \dots + \left| z_{m-1} \left(\frac{-1+i}{2} \right) \right|$$

$$= |z_0| \times \left| \frac{-1+i}{2} \right| + |z_1| \times \left| \frac{-1+i}{2} \right| + \dots + |z_{m-1}| \times \left| \frac{-1+i}{2} \right|$$

$$= \left| \frac{-1+i}{2} \right| \times (|z_0| + |z_1| + \dots + |z_{m-1}|)$$

$$\text{Or } |z_m| = u_m$$

$$\text{Donc } P_m = \left| \frac{-1+i}{2} \right| \times (u_0 + u_1 + \dots + u_{m-1})$$

$$= \left| \frac{-1+i}{2} \right| \times \left(2 \times \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right)^0 + 2 \times \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right)^1 + \dots + 2 \times \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right)^{m-1} \right)$$

$$= 2 \left| \frac{-1+i}{2} \right| \times \left(1 + \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right)^1 + \dots + \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right)^{m-1} \right)$$

$$= 2 \left| \frac{-1+i}{2} \right| \times \left[\frac{1 - \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right)^{m+1}}{1 - \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right)} \right]$$

$$= 2 \times \frac{|-1+i|}{2} \times \left[\frac{1 - \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right)^m}{\frac{\sqrt{2}-1}{\sqrt{2}}} \right] \quad \text{or } |-1+i| = \sqrt{1+1} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$= 2 \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \times \left[1 - \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right)^m \right] \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}-1}$$

$$P_m = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}-1} \times \left(1 - \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right)^m \right)$$

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} P_m = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}-1} \times \left(1 - \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right)^m \right) = ?$$

$$\bullet \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right)^m = 0 \quad \text{car } -1 < \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} < 1$$

faux ! Inégalité stricte !

$$\bullet \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} 1 - \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right)^m = 1 \quad \text{donc } \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}-1} \times \left(1 - \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right)^m \right) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}-1} \times 1 = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}-1}$$

$$\text{Donc } \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} P_m = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}-1}$$

Exercice 2:

PARTIE A:

1) $f'(t) = -\frac{1}{20} f(t) [3 - \text{Pm}(f(t))] \Rightarrow f'(t) = -\frac{1}{20} f(t) [3 - g(t)]$ car $g = \text{Pm} f$

$$\text{si } f'(t) = -\frac{3}{20} f(t) + \frac{1}{20} f(t) g(t)$$

$$\text{si } \frac{f'(t)}{f(t)} = -\frac{3}{20} + \frac{1}{20} g(t)$$

On a $g = \text{Pm} f$ d'où $g' = \frac{f'}{f}$ donc $\text{si } g'(t) = \frac{1}{20} g(t) - \frac{3}{20}$

2) (H): $z' = \frac{1}{20} z - \frac{3}{20}$

$$g_R(t) = C e^{\frac{t}{20}} + \frac{\frac{3}{20}}{\frac{1}{20}} = C e^{\frac{t}{20}} + \frac{3}{20} \cdot \frac{20}{1} = C e^{\frac{t}{20}} + 3$$

Les solutions de (H) sont les fonctions $g_R(t) = C e^{\frac{t}{20}} + 3$

3) $g_R(t) = C e^{\frac{t}{20}} + 3$

$\text{Pm} f(t) = C e^{\frac{t}{20}} + 3$

$e^{\text{Pm} f(t)} = e^{C e^{\frac{t}{20}} + 3}$

$$f(t) = \exp \left[3 + C \exp \left(\frac{t}{20} \right) \right]$$

On se notation exp désigne la fonction exponentielle naturelle $x \rightarrow e^x$

4) a) $\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} f(t) = \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \exp \left[3 - 3 \exp \left(\frac{t}{20} \right) \right] = ?$

• $\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{t}{20} = +\infty$ • $\lim_{T \rightarrow +\infty} e^{-T} = 0$ D'après la limite d'une composée :

• $\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} e^{\frac{t}{20}} = +\infty$ d'où $\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} 3 - 3 \exp \left(\frac{t}{20} \right) = -\infty$

• $\lim_{T \rightarrow +\infty} e^{-T} = 0$ D'après la limite d'une composée :

• $\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \exp \left[3 - 3 \exp \left(\frac{t}{20} \right) \right] = 0$ Donc • $\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} f(t) = 0$

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$$\begin{aligned} \text{b) } f'(t) &= -3 \times \frac{1}{20} \exp\left(\frac{t}{20}\right) \exp\left(3 - 3 \exp\left(\frac{t}{20}\right)\right) \\ &= \frac{-3}{20} \exp\left(\frac{t}{20}\right) \exp\left(3 - 3 \exp\left(\frac{t}{20}\right)\right) \\ &= \frac{-3}{20} \exp\left[\frac{t}{20} + 3 - 3 \exp\left(\frac{t}{20}\right)\right] \end{aligned}$$

$$\bullet \exp\left[\frac{t}{20} + 3 - 3 \exp\left(\frac{t}{20}\right)\right] > 0 \text{ car } e^x > 0$$

$$\bullet \frac{-3}{20} \exp\left[\frac{t}{20} + 3 - 3 \exp\left(\frac{t}{20}\right)\right] < 0$$

$$t \quad 0 \qquad \qquad \qquad \infty \quad f(0) = \exp\left[3 - 3 \exp\left(\frac{0}{20}\right)\right]$$

$$f(t) \quad \quad \quad - \qquad \qquad \qquad = \exp[3 - 3 \exp 0]$$

$$f(t) \quad 1 \quad \quad \quad \rightarrow 0 \qquad \qquad \qquad = \exp(0) = 1$$

$$\text{a) } f(t) < 0,02$$

$$\exp\left[3 - 3 \exp\left(\frac{t}{20}\right)\right] < 0,02 \text{ tout est positif}$$

$$\text{Pm}\left(\exp\left[3 - 3 \exp\left(\frac{t}{20}\right)\right]\right) < \text{Pm} 0,02$$

$$3 - 3 \exp\left(\frac{t}{20}\right) < \text{Pm} 0,02$$

$$-3 \exp\left(\frac{t}{20}\right) < \text{Pm}(0,02) - 3$$

$$\exp\left(\frac{t}{20}\right) > \frac{\text{Pm}(0,02) - 3}{-3} \text{ car } -3 < 0$$

$$\text{On } \frac{\text{Pm}(0,02) - 3}{-3} \approx 2,3 > 0 \text{ donc tout est positif}$$

$$\text{Pm}\left[\exp\left(\frac{t}{20}\right)\right] > \text{Pm}\left[\frac{\text{Pm}(0,02) - 3}{-3}\right]$$

$$\frac{t}{20} > \text{Pm}\left[\frac{\text{Pm}(0,02) - 3}{-3}\right]$$

$$t > 20 \text{ Pm}\left[\frac{\text{Pm}(0,02) - 3}{-3}\right]$$

$$\text{On } 20 \text{ Pm}\left[\frac{\text{Pm}(0,02) - 3}{-3}\right] \approx 16,69$$

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Donc $t \geq 17$. Au bout de 17 ans, la taille de l'échantillon sera inférieure à 8 individus.